

Stems erect to 1.5 m tall. Leaves very pubescent, possibly scabrous above, soft below, narrowly lanceolate, 50-80 mm long, 6-10 mm broad, attenuate apically and basally, revolute, dentate with 12-22 coarse teeth on a side. Inflorescence erect; the pedicels 5-8 mm long. Calyx glandular pubescent, 14-16 mm long, 5 mm broad, the lobes narrowly subulate, 10-12 mm long. Corolla red, cylindrical, 56-63 mm long, 9-10 mm broad, the upper lip 16-25 mm long, the lobes broadly attenuate, 5-7 mm long, reflexed; the lobes of the prominent lower lip narrow, 5-8 mm long. Upper pair of stamens half as long as corolla, the anthers vestigial and glabrous; lower pair of stamens nearly as long as corolla, the filaments slightly dilated distally, the anthers shaggy pubescent, the lobes acuminate at base. Style with spreading hairs. Fruits ovoid, 12-13 mm long, 7-8 mm broad.

This species, known from only two collections, is distinguished by its large, long, narrow, coarsely-toothed and very pubescent leaves, the long narrow, glandular calyx lobes, and the large size of the corolla. The size of the leaves and flowers somewhat recalls *L. longiflora* Benthham of section Lamourouxia, which has entire leaves. The texture of the leaves somewhat recalls *L. viscosa* H. B. K., but the new species does not seem to be closely allied to any other species.

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A NEW TETRAGASTRIS (BURSERACEAE) FROM PANAMA

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The following new species of *Tetragastris* was discovered during a survey of the Burseraceae for the *Flora of Panama*. It is apparently endemic to the Republic of Panama.

Tetragastris tomentosa D. M. Porter, sp. nov. A *T. panamensis* (Engl.) O. Ktze. quadrimerus floribus et foliolis costa infernis conspicuis luteis-tomentosis statim diagnoscenda.

A tree ca. 8 m high; branchlets densely yellowish-tomentose. Leaves once-pinnate, 37 cm long or longer and to 24.5 cm wide; petioles striate, densely yellowish-tomentose, canaliculate above, 84 mm long; leaflets 7(?), membranaceous, elliptic to ovate, abruptly acuminate apically, slightly oblique basally, the main vein densely yellowish-tomentose below, minutely puberulent above, the secondary veins and blade with scattered trichomes on both surfaces, to 18.5 cm long and 9 cm wide, the laterals largest, the lowermost smallest and reflexed; petiolules densely yellowish-tomentose, canaliculate above, swollen apically, the

laterals 15-24 mm long, the terminals 48-59 mm long. Staminate inflorescences axillary panicles, branched from the base, spreading, densely yellowish-tomentose, to 19 cm long. Staminate flowers cream-yellow, 4-merous; pedicels sparsely yellowish-tomentose, 1.5-3 mm long; calyx broadly cupular, sparsely yellowish-tomentose, ca. 1 mm high and 2.5 mm wide, the lobes 4, acute, spreading; corolla yellowish, tubular, densely yellowish-tomentose without, pubescent within, ca. 3 mm long, the lobes 4, thick, acute, 1-1.5 mm long and ca. 1 mm wide, with an incurved apical process adaxially; stamens 8, ca. as high as the corolla tube, the filaments subulate, inserted at the base of the disc between the lobes, the 4 opposite the sepals adnate basally to the corolla below the clefts, the anthers sagittate, basifixed; disc sulcate, 8-lobed, glabrous, half as high as the ovary; ovary tomentose, ovoid, ca. 1 mm in diameter, half immersed in the disc, the style columnar. Fruits unknown.

Type. Panama: Bocas del Toro Province, Fish Creek Hills, *H. von Wedel* 2398 (GH, MO-holotype, US) May 7, 1941. Known only from the type collection.

Tetragastris tomentosa is easily separated from *T. panamensis* (Engl.) O. Ktze., the only other species of the genus known from Panama, by a number of characters, the most obvious being its 4-merous flowers and the conspicuous yellow tomentum on the midribs of the leaflets. *Tetragastris panamensis* has 5-merous flowers and sparingly pubescent to glabrate lower leaflet midribs. A flower will be illustrated in the forthcoming treatment of the Burseraceae for the *Flora of Panama*.

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NOTES ON SOME MEXICAN SPECIES OF GOSSYPIUM (MALVACEAE)

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Gossypium aridum (Rose & Standley) Skovsted was originally described as *Erioxylum aridum* Rose & Standley and based on material from the state of Sinaloa (Culiacan, *Rose, Standley & Russell* 14199, US). Rose and Standley regarded this species as distinct from *Erioxylum palmeri* (Rose) Rose & Standley based on a collection from Colima (*Palmer* 1316, GH, MEXU, US). Prokhanov accepted this view and transferred the latter species, then known only from the type, to *Gossypium* as *G. rosei* Prokh. Consequently, *G. aridum* has long been regarded as endemic to Sinaloa.

The distinctions between these two taxa are slight. Indeed, more recently collected material shows that they are conspecific. Moreover, this species ranges southeastward far beyond the states of Sinaloa and Colima, covering at least 1000 miles of the west coast of Mexico, and extending to beyond Tehuantepec. The following is a list of specimens